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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.

Published by order of the Managers of
THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE PROFITS OF THIS WORK ARE DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE,
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POSTSCRIPT.

Agency in England.

We have just received highly interesting letters from Elliott Cresson, Esq. the Society's Agent in England, which show, conclusively, that the most sober and influential friends of the African cause in that Country, entirely approve of the principles and proceedings of our Institution, and are delighted with the measure of success which, under a gracious Providence, has resulted from its efforts. We shall, at another time, give a more full account of his proceedings, and of the indications favourable to the cause of the Society in England. Our Agent has been very successful in awaking the attention and sympathies of the English nation to the importance of the great scheme of Philanthropy in which the Society is engaged.



Intelligence.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Colonization Society, enclosing that of Capt. Abels, is from the National Intelligencer.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1832. }

GENTLEMEN: It will give pleasure to the friends of the Colonization Scheme, to know that while accounts from Liberia are the most satisfactory and animating, the evidences of deep and extensive interest in that Colony, and the great objects for which it was founded, in every State of this Union, and in England, (where there is at present an Agent of the Society,) are becoming daily and most strikingly manifest. I enclose a letter, from Capt. WM. ABELS, who visited the Colony as master of the Colonial Schooner Margaret Mercer, and who, while he remained at Monrovia, for thirteen days, daily observed and examined on shore the condition and affairs of the Colony. Captain Abels is a man of integrity and piety.

I have received letters from various sections of our Southern country, which leave it no longer doubtful that in every part of it the Society has warm and able friends, who will defend its principles and proceedings, and prove to all candid and reflecting minds that it aims to accomplish a great and virtuous end, by virtuous means. In England, the indefatigable Agent of the Society, *Elliott Cresson*, is making known the merits of the Society; many literary and religious Journals have recommended it to the public patronage, and the most distinguished friends there of Africa and of man have given it their approbation and support. The venerable *Thomas Clarkson*, after listening with enthusiastic delight (such as a friend remarked he had not known him to manifest for twenty years) to the statements of Mr. Cresson, observed "that for himself he was free to confess that, of all the things that have been going on in our favor since 1787, when the abolition of the slave trade was first seriously proposed, that which is going on in America is the most important. Mr. *Wilberforce* said, "You have gladdened my heart, by convincing me that, sanguine as had been my hopes of the happy effects to be produced by your institutions, all

my anticipations were scanty and cold, compared with the reality. This may truly be deemed a pledge of the Divine favor." He adds, "Believe me, no Briton, I had almost said no American, can take a livelier interest than myself, in your true greatness and glory. May the mutual attachment of the inhabitants of our two countries become stronger and stronger, however diversified in body, having but one soul, and almost anticipating that better world, where, all divisions being forever done away, all shall unite in one song of thanksgiving, and peace and love and joy shall be complete and everlasting!" What friend of this Society will not feel this language from the lips of men honored and venerated in their age by all Christendom, almost like words of encouragement and benediction from the sainted spirits into companionship with whom they will shortly enter! And what soul not desecrated and lost to all that is ennobling in humanity, will not at this crisis rejoice in the signs of the times, confirming faith in the speedy return to their proper home of the exiled children of Africa, and their participation in the best privileges and blessings of our nature?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1832.

Dear Sir: Having just arrived in the United States from the Colony of Liberia, to which place I went as master of the Schooner Margaret Mercer, and where I remained thirteen days, during which time I was daily on shore, and carefully observed the state of affairs, and inquired into the condition of the people, I venture to state some facts in regard to the circumstances and prospects of the Colony. On the 14th December I arrived, and on the 15th went on shore, and was received in the most polite and friendly manner by the Governor, Dr. Mechlin, who introduced me to the ministers and principal inhabitants. All the Colonists appeared to be in good health. All my expectations in regard to the aspect of things, the health, harmony, order, contentment, industry, and general prosperity of the settlers, were more than realized. There are about two hundred buildings in the town of Monrovia, extending along the Cape Mountcrado, not far from a mile and a quarter.—Most of these are good substantial houses and stores, (the first story of many of them being of stone,) and some of them handsome, spacious, painted, and with Venetian blinds. Nothing struck me as more remarkable than the great superiority, in intelligence, manners, conversation, dress, and general appearance in every respect, of the people over their colored brethren in America. So much was I pleased with what I saw, that I observed to the people, should I make a true report, it would hardly be credited in the United States. Among all that I conversed with, *I did not find a discontented person*, or hear one express a desire to return to America. I saw no intemperance, nor did I hear a profane word uttered by any one. Being a Minister of the Gospel, on Christmas day I preached both in the Methodist and Baptist Church, to full and attentive congregations of from three to four hundred persons in each. I know of no place where the Sabbath appears to be more respected than in Monrovia. I was glad to see that the Colonial Agent or Governor is a constant attendant on Divine service, and appears desirous of promoting the moral and religious welfare of the people. Most of the settlers appear to be rapidly acquiring property; and I have no doubt they are doing better for themselves and their children in Liberia, than they could do in any other part of the world. Could the free people of color in this country but see the real condition of their brethren who have settled in Africa, I am persuaded they would require no other motive to induce them to emigrate. This is my decided and deliberate judgment.

Very respectfully, sir, your friend and servant,

WILLIAM ABELS.

P. S. I have several times dined with the Colonists, and I think no better tables could be set in any part of the world. We had every thing that heart could desire, of meats, and fish, and fowls, and vegetables, and wines, &c. &c.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The people of Virginia are awaking to the solemn consideration of the whole subject of the evil of their colored population, and have expressed their purpose, through the General Assembly, to aid in the colonization of such as are now free, and of such as may become so, either by the will of individuals or the laws of the State. The late debate in the Virginia Legislature, embracing the entire subject of slavery, has been one of the highest interest and importance. The Editor of one of the Richmond papers observes: "We have never heard any debate so eloquent, so sustained, and in which so great a number of speakers had appeared and commanded the attention of so numerous and intelligent an audience. The debate is in the process of publication, and the world can partly, though not fully judge of its merits. It has been suggested to us, that it would be expedient to incorporate this debate, so important in its subject, so full in its information, so comprehensive in its views, and so momentous in its consequences, in a less perishable form than a newspaper, and we accede to the propriety of the suggestion."

In another place the Editor of the Whig remarks: "The debate on abolition continues with increased and increasing interest. Virginia has never had greater reason to boast of her gifted sons. The debate has indeed been one of transcendent and the most sustained power and interest.—Day after day, multitudes throng to the Capitol, and have been compensated by eloquence which would have illustrated Rome or Athens.

Since the close of this debate, Mr. Broadnax, from the Select Committee on slaves and free negroes, reported a Bill "devising the ways and means for deporting free negroes and such as may become free, to Liberia. The Bill as modified and amended, proposes an appropriation of \$35,000 for the present year, and \$90,000 for the next, to be expended in colonizing the free people of color, and it has passed the House of Delegates. The Governor Executive Council and Treasurer, are constituted a Central Board to superintend the execution of this act. with power to appoint other Boards.

Jan. 30th.—The following Resolution reported from the Select Committee on colored population in the House of Delegates of Virginia, was read and concurred in.

Resolved, That it is expedient to apply to the General Government to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove their free colored population.

On the 30th of February, Mr. Moore submitted the following joint Resolution, which was, on his motion, laid on the table.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Delegates, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested, to apply to the General Government on

behalf of this General Assembly, to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove the whole or any part of their colored population; and, that the Senators of this State in Congress, be requested to use their best efforts to promote that object.

We are informed that the subject of colonizing the free people of color is under consideration in the *Legislature* of MARYLAND, and that a liberal appropriation will probably be made during its present session for this object.

In CONGRESS, we are happy to state that the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, and Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and a Memorial from an Auxiliary Col. Society, presented by Mr Condict, of New Jersey, have been referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the United States and her Territories, the free people of color, and colonizing them on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere.

THE SLAVE TRADE—HORRID BARBARITY.—The Fair Rosamond and the Black Joke, tenders to the Dryad frigate, have captured three slave vessels, which had originally 1800 slaves on board, but of which they succeeded in taking only 306 to Sierra Leone. It appears the Fair Rosamond had captured a lugger, with 106 Africans, and shortly afterwards saw the Black Joke in chase of two other luggers; she joined in the pursuit, but the vessels succeeded in getting into the Bonny River, and landed 600 slaves before the tenders could take possession of them. They found on board only 200; but ascertained that the rascals in command of the slavers had thrown overboard 180 slaves, manacled together, four of whom only were picked up.

☞ At the late session of the Legislature of North Carolina, an act was passed prohibiting colored persons from preaching, or acting as class leaders.

THE END.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VII. **MARCH, 1831.** No. 1.

Review.

Travels in the Timmanee, Kooranko and Solima Countries, in Western Africa. By Major ALEXANDER GORDON LAING, London, 1825.

IT has ever been our purpose to communicate to the public, through the pages of the Repository, the most full and correct information that we could obtain in regard to Africa. The discoveries already made in this continent, though exceedingly interesting and instructive, serve, perhaps, rather to awaken than to satisfy curiosity, and to make us think rather of what remains to be explored and brought to light, than of the knowledge already acquired by enterprising travellers. Few men have engaged with more energy or success in efforts to explore Africa than the lamented author of the work before us. It will be recollected that early in the year 1825, before the work now before us, had been given to the public, Major Laing left London for Tripoli, with the intention of visiting Tombuctoo, and endeavoring to ascertain the course and termination of the Niger. His death, near the famed city of central Africa, has been announced to the world and awakened universal regret. His memory will be cherished by the friends of the Colony of Liberia, when they learn, that to his kind and friendly interposition, the American settlers were, perhaps, principally in-

debted for the termination of the war in 1822 between themselves and the native tribes, and which in their then feeble state threatened the utter ruin of their hopes.

Early in the year 1822, Major Laing was appointed by Sir Charles M'Carthy (then Governor of Sierra Leone) to visit Kambia on the river Scarcies in the Mandingo country, for the purpose of producing a reconciliation between Amara the king of that nation and Sannasee an inferior chief, the war between these two chiefs having injured the trade with the English colony. He was also instructed to recommend to the natives the cultivation of white rice, and to ascertain as far as practicable their views on the subject of the abolition of the slave trade.—In effecting the object of this mission, he became acquainted with Yarradee, one of the chiefs of the Soolima nation, who had been invited by Amara to join him with a large armed force and to assist in subduing Sannasee. In his second mission (under similar instructions) Major Laing obtained the release of Sannasee, who had been taken a prisoner, was treated with great respect by Yarradee, and acquired some valuable information in regard to the products of the interior and particularly of the Soolima country. He suggested to Governor M'Carthy the propriety of penetrating to that country, and that a mission thither might result in great benefits to the commercial interests of the colony. The proposition of Major Laing to conduct a mission to that country, was approved by the Governor and Council of the Colony, and on the 16th of April, 1822, he, with two soldiers and a small party of natives, quitted Sierra Leone and ascended the Rochelle in Boats for some distance. On the 18th they arrived at Macabele, a very neat and clean town, situated on a slope on the right bank of the River, where two chiefs of Mandingo extraction were desirous that Major Laing should pass into the interior, through what they termed their road, but it was deemed expedient, on the whole, not to change the original determination. At this place, Major Laing saw the principal chief of that part of the Timmanee country, Ba Kobala, who is represented “as being a fine venerable looking old man, with a long snow-white beard. His raiment consisted of a very full white half shirt, with a scarlet mantle loosely thrown over the shoulders, and around his neck was sus-

pended a string of alternate coral beads and leopard's teeth." At Rokon, the principal Timmanee town of the District, which extends along the left bank of the river, Major Laing was detained until a palaver could be held, which, as he remarks, will give some idea of the delays that at every little village may oppose the progress of the African Traveller.

"A Timmanee Palaver differs from the same ceremony in the Mandingo country, inasmuch as farce and nonsense are displayed in the former, while that of the latter is conducted with great decorum and solemnity.—The company being all seated or perhaps more properly speaking, squatted, an orator holding in his right hand a rod of dried broom, stepped from one of the huts to the centre of the yard, then looking around him and uncovering his head, exclaimed several times, "Loanta, loanta!" the closest meaning of which I presume to be, (for I could not arrive at any satisfactory conclusion,) "Save you all," "Bless you all," or "Keep you from harm." Proceeding in his part of the performance, he continued, "I am going to talk a great palaver to-day, such a palaver never has been talked before in Rokon; it is a white man's palaver; what's the reason nobody comes to hear me?" Two or three people came from the huts, and sat down; the orator sat with them, and was preparing to proceed, when he suddenly exclaimed, "This will not do; I must have more people; come out, come out, or I talk no more to-day." About 50 persons now made their appearance in the centre of the yard, and sitting down, acted their part as hearers, now and then entering into a sort of dialogue with the orator, which continued upward of an hour, at the expiration of which the king, signifying by a nod that he was satisfied, the whole of the assemblage fronted him, and placing the back of their hands upon the ground, vociferated, "Loanta, loanta!" then rising up they repeated the words and retired. Thus finished the *pro forma* palaver; and such is the invariable manner of conducting these ceremonies in this country; the orator always observing the countenance of the king to interpret his wishes, and speak accordingly.

"The burthen of the orator's speech, on this occasion, was to the following effect:—"The white man is going far; to the hills of Koranko, and further than that; to countries that Timmanee people never heard of; to the country of gold and silver; he must therefore, pay the king well or he cannot pass; the king must have guns, swords, powder, fine cloths, beads, or the white man must go back." On leaving the court-yard, I shook hands with the king, who said I had an easy palaver to-day, and if I wanted an easy one to-morrow must give him plenty of money; that I must bring every thing I had for him, that he might see all before he began to talk the road palaver. I was a good deal annoyed at losing a day in this

foolish manner, as I had expected to arrange every thing so that I might depart on the morrow; but subsequent experience taught me, that it was idle to fret at disappointment, which the traveller must lay his account to meet with daily, among a people who set no value on their own time, nor on that of others."

"Ba Simera, the principal Chief of this part of the Timmanee Country, is about ninety years of age, with a mottled shrivelled up skin, resembling in colour that of an alligator more than of a human being, with dim greenish eyes far sunk in his head, and a bleached, twisted beard, hanging down about two feet from his chin; like the king of the opposite District, he wore a necklace of coral and leopard's teeth, but his mantle was brown and dirty as his skin. His swollen legs, like those of an elephant, were to be observed from under his trowsers of baft, which might have been originally white, but, from the wear of several years, had assumed a greenish appearance; he carried a staff or mark of office, to which were suspended some large and small bells." Great efforts were made to induce Major Laing to increase his donations to this King, which he positively refused to do, because "the report of even the most minute action, always precedes the traveller in Africa, and if he omits an item, or makes an addition to the present of any chief or head man, he is sure to hear of it every where as he advances."

At Toma, a small village about sixty miles from Sierra Leone, Major Laing learned that no white person had ever before been seen. At Balanduco, a few miles beyond Toma, "the women were busily employed in separating the juicy saffron coloured fruit from the palm nut; in squeezing it into wooden mortars, and in beating it into one common mash, in order that the oil might be extracted more easily and more copiously in boiling. From the extent of the preparation, and the numerous bunches of the fruit which the natives were continually bringing into the town, it might be estimated that they manufactured, on an average from thirty to forty gallons a day, during the season of bearing."

Before arriving at Ma Bung, one of the principal towns in the Timmanee County, Major Laing with his whole party, suffered extremely, for thirty-six hours, for want of water, and when meeting with a fine broad stream, they indulged them-

selves so much as to produce severe indisposition. Major Laing himself was thrown into spasms, which lasted for twenty-six hours, and for five days he did not close his eyes. Ma Bung stands upon "nearly a square half mile of ground, and contains about 2500 inhabitants in the proportion of three females to one male and two children to one adult." At Ma Yerma, a little distance from Ma Bung, the party was treated with rudeness and unkindness; but at Ma Yosso, they were "cordially treated by both sexes and all ages, and supplied with presents of yams, plantains and rice." On the seventh of May they arrived at Ma Boom, the last town in the Timmanee Country. Ma Boom consists of two towns, the old and new; the former inhabited by the Timmanees, the latter by Mandingoes, who emigrated some years ago from the territories of Alimamee Amara. The appearance and buildings of the Mandingo town are greatly superior to that of the Timmanees.

"I entered the town about sun-set, and received a first impression highly favourable to its inhabitants, who were returning from their respective labours of the day, every individual bearing about him proofs of his industrious occupation: some had been engaged in preparing the field for the crops, which the approaching rains were to mature; others were penning up a few cattle, whose sleek sides and unconcerned looks, denoted the richness of their pastures; the last clink of the blacksmith's hammer was sounding, the weaver was measuring the quantity of cloth he had woven during the day, and the gaurange or worker in leather, was tying up his neatly stained pouches, shoes, knife scabbards, &c. (the work of his handicraft,) in a large kotakoo or bag, while the crier at the mosque, with the melancholy call of 'Alla Akbar,' uttered at measured intervals, summoned the decorous Moslems to their evening devotions: the whole scene, both in appearance and sentiment, forming an agreeable contrast to the noise, confusion and levity, which pervade a Timmanee town at the same hour; a contrast which strongly prepossessed me in favour of the inhabitants; but I regret to add, that their subsequent conduct was not such as to confirm the good opinion which I was disposed to form."

The Timmanee country is ninety miles long from east to west, and has a breadth of forty-five miles. It has Kooranko on the east; Sierra Leone, part of Bullom, and the ocean on the west; the Mandingo and Limba countries on the north, and Bullom and Kooranko on the south; and is divided into four nominal districts, over each of which is a Chief, who claims and often receives the title of King.

The *first* of these districts extends on either side of the river Scarcies about thirty miles inland, and is nominally under the government of a chief named Famare; but bordering on the Mahomedan country of the Soosoos, generally called Mandingoes, they have great influence. This district abounds in rice, and supplies more to Sierra Leone than even the larger districts.

The second is the Logo or Loko district, being so called from a tribe of Timmanees of that name. The soil of this district is composed of argillaceous clay, with here and there a fine black alluvial mould, both of which are extremely fertile, and would produce rice in abundance. The inhabitants appear to be more united and prosperous than the other Timmanees; and their ruler, Ali Karlie, though old, is represented as a strong and active man. Port Logo, the residence of this chief, is a neat and pleasant town, "extending along the elevated banks of a creek formed by the rivulet Logo, and shaded by the wide-spreading branches of the majestic cotton tree."

The third district is the territory of Ba Kobalo, lying sixty miles along the banks of the Rokelle, and in breadth is fifteen miles. The chief is old, but beloved by his people; the soil productive, and the inhabitants, being industrious, export large quantities of rice. The principal town is Macobebe.

The fourth division of the Timmanee country is governed by Ba Simera; is about eighty miles long by twenty broad; has many inhabitants, and contains larger towns than the other districts. It is superior to the other parts of the Timmanee country, likewise, in its natural productions. Owing to the numerous water courses, both men and women understand the management of canoes, and their industry in preparing the teak timber, and floating it to the trading stations, proves their readiness to labor. It is well known, says Major Laing, that at the time when the timber trade was active, many native towns were formed on the banks of the river, and many natives came from the interior to find employment. This fact is highly interesting, and shows that motives alone are wanting to render the Africans a laborious and enterprising people. The Timmanees appear inclined to adopt the dress and habits of Europeans; but Major Laing observes that he had met with no instance in which one of them had embraced the Christian religion.

The greater part of the inland population have but a very slight dress, the manufacture of country cloth among them being very limited. The art of weaving, however, has been acquired from the Koorankos. Major Laing saw no men in this country without some raiment, but several females entirely without clothing, and apparently unconscious of the impropriety and indelicacy of their condition. It is a fact worthy of notice, that the natives improve, both in the texture of their cloth and the size of their loom, as you advance into the interior. The manufacture of cloth is common in Kooranko, though it is of a coarse quality. In Sangara the cloths are large and handsome: similar cloths are found on the ivory and gold coast. To the eastward of the Volta, country cloths, says Major Laing, sometimes sell as high as £12 sterling. It is thought that the art of weaving has been introduced from the eastward, and not invented by the interior nations.

Marriage among the Timmanees is a mere matter of negotiation between the lover and the parents of the girl to whom he is attached. If the former can satisfy the parents by a suitable present, the marriage day is fixed, and the bride informed who she may expect for a husband. If he cannot do this, he departs and endeavors to acquire additional property; but should in the mean time a more fortunate suitor appear, the girl may be betrothed, and neither mortification nor chagrin 'associate themselves with these mishaps.'

Whenever a death occurs, various methods are adopted to appease the wrath of evil spirits. A great number of persons, who assemble around the dying, commence a loud yell, the moment that life is fled, and several hundred women, some of them beating drums, sally through the town, taking possession of every article which may be found out of doors. The Elders and Greegree men assemble to inquire into the cause of the death; and during the first two nights thereafter, numerous parties go through the town shouting and clapping their hands, to keep away the wrath of the greegrees. On the third, considerable presents of palm wine, rice, and cassada are deposited in the greegree houses, as a sacrifice to evil spirits, and to induce them to destroy no more people. At midnight, several men, in

a singular habit, appear to take away these presents, and to announce that these spirits are satisfied, and this ceremony is followed by revelry and dancing.

The bodies of the Chiefs or Kings are deposited in charnel houses, which are never opened but through small apertures, in which cooked provisions and palm wine are introduced, the Timmanees believing that they are actually consumed by the dead.

It is a custom among the Timmanees, as well as among many of the people of Western Africa, to throw a small portion of whatever they eat or drink upon the ground, as an offering to the dead. They have houses near their towns, in which are images, skulls, shells, &c., and in which the greegrees are believed to reside.

The most remarkable institution in this country is the Purrah, which is an object of universal dread, and the power of which supercedes that of the Head men, and whose secret and fearful deeds are as little inquired into or questioned, as those of the Inquisition were for many years in Europe. The following is Major Laing's account of this Society.

"In the early ages of the slave trade, (which particularly prevailed in this country, *) every nefarious scheme was resorted to by the head men, for the purpose of procuring subjects for the markets. It may be conjectured that where liberty was so insecure, concealment not difficult, and the means of subsistence easy to be procured, and when the power of the head men did not extend beyond the limits of their own town, many individuals whose safety was endangered, would fly to the woods for protection; and as their numbers increased, would confederate for mutual support, and thus give rise to secret signs of recognition and rules of general guidance. It may be further supposed, that in a country divided amongst numerous petty authorities, each jealous of the other, such a confederacy may soon have become too powerful for any probable combination against them; and being possessed of power, would at length, employ it in the very abuses to which it had owed its own origin.

The head quarters of the Purrah are in enclosures situated in the woods; these are never deserted by them entirely, and any man not a Purrah, ap-

* The ruins of a slave factory still appear upon Bunee Island, near the mouth of the Rokelle, which was distinguished during the existence of that diabolical traffic, for the numbers of unfortunate victims which it sent to the Western world. The Island is now an extensive timber factory.

proaching them is instantly apprehended, and rarely ever heard of again. The few who have re-appeared after several years of seclusion, have always become intermediately Purrah men themselves; those who do not again appear, are supposed to be carried away to distant countries and sold.* The Purrahs do not always confine themselves to the seizure of those who approach their enclosures, but frequently carry off single travellers,† and occasionally whole parties who are imprudent enough to pass from one town to another in certain Districts, without applying for an escort from the body. To ensure safety, one Purrah man is sufficient, who while leading the party, blows a small reed whistle suspended from his neck. At the advice of Ba Kooro, I procured one of these persons as a guide from Ma Bung to Ma Yasso, the intermediate country being thickly inhabited by the Purrah; as we passed along, they signified their vicinity to us, by howling and screaming in the woods, but although the sounds denoted their close neighbourhood, no individual was seen.

The Purrahs frequently make an irruption into towns in the night time, and plunder whatever they can lay their hands upon, goats, fowls, clothes, provisions, men, women, or children: on such occasions, the inhabitants remain shut up in their houses, until long after the plunderers retreat. During the time that I was in the interior, I always had a sentry over my quarters at night, for the protection of the baggage. One night, the town in which we slept was visited by the Purrah, and my sentinel remained firm at his post. When the Purrah came up, an attack was made upon him, but the application of the bayonet kept them at a distance until I made my appearance, when the Purrah, uncertain of their power over a white man, scampered off; they were mostly naked and unarmed, but a few had knives.

The outward distinguishing marks of the Purrah, are two parallel tattooed lines round the middle of the body, inclining upwards in front, towards the breast, and meeting in the pit of the stomach. There are various gradations of rank among them, but I could never ascertain their respective offices; persons said to be men of rank among them, have been pointed out to me with great caution, as the Timmanees, generally, do not like to speak of them; but I could learn nothing further. Purrah men, sometimes quit their retirement, and associate with the towns-people, following employments of various kinds, but no chief or head man dare bring a palaver against a Purrah man, for fear of a retributive visit from the

* There is reason to believe that the slaves sold (chiefly to the French illicit traders) at the Gallinas, include the supply from the Timmanee country furnished by the Purrah.

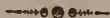
† A man who came from Ma Yasso to see me, when I was at Ma Bung, was seized on his return by the Purrah, and had not been heard of when I returned, six months afterwards.

whole body. At stated periods they hold conventions or assemblies, and on those occasions the country is in the greatest state of confusion and alarm; no proclamation is publicly made, but a notice from the chief or head men of the Purrah, communicated by signs hung up at different places, with the meaning of which they are acquainted, is a summons to them to meet on an appointed day at a certain rendezvous. Palayers of great weight, such as disputes between rival towns, or offences of such magnitude as to call for capital punishments, are always settled by the Purrah—the head men of towns not having, at the present day (whatever power they may have possessed formerly) the lives of their subjects or dependents in keeping; the Purrah may be therefore said to possess the General Government of the country, and from the nature of their power, and the purposes to which it is applied, they will probably be found a most serious obstacle to its civilization.”

Some of the chiefs of this country are supported by a certain amount of the produce from the farms of their subjects, but many of them are wholly dependent upon the fruits from their own grounds. The land produces white and red rice, yams, ground nuts, cassada, plantains, bananas, and various other necessary articles. The people drink palm wine to excess, and many in consequence become early diseased. They have scarcely any trades or tools among them, and their agricultural implements are rude and simple. Dancing is a favourite amusement. According to Major Laing, the character of the Timmanees is to a great extent indolent, depraved and licentious. Major Laing appears to attribute this in great part to the “detestable slave trade, which strikes at the root of industry, destroys the bonds of social order, and even extinguishes the most powerful natural feelings. I was twice offered by mothers their children for sale, and abused for refusing them.” Inhabiting, says Major Laing, “the country near the mouth of one of the principal rivers of the coast, and which until the last thirty years, was one of the principal marts of the slave trade, their moral and social disorganization and degradation which still subsists, may be viewed as an example of its deep rooted and pernicious influence. In correspondence with this remark, is the progressive improvement in the social and industrious habits of the population, which is witnessed by the traveller in advancing from the coast towards the interior, by the course of any of the great

rivers of Africa, which were formerly distinguished as stations for the trade in slaves."

(To be continued.)



Permanent Agencies.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, on the 2d of March, 1831, Mr. S. H. Smith, from the Committee to whom were referred certain resolutions of the Secretary, respecting the appointment of permanent Agents, made the following report, which was adopted.

The award of enlightened philanthropy having stamped the great and sole object of this Institution, the transportation of free people of colour to Liberia, with an approbation so emphatic, as to remove all doubts of its ultimate success, provided the proper means be used for its accomplishment, it has become the duty of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to devise a plan whereby these means may be efficaciously applied to the more rapid extension of the Colony. As this is to be effected by the General or State Governments, or by the people directly, or by their united powers, these means, in a country where every thing is regulated by public sentiment, must consist in diffusing, and carrying home to the minds of our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, a correct knowledge of the object to be attained, with such an appeal to their feelings as shall be fitted to draw forth those moral energies and pecuniary aids that alone can ensure it. The vigorous simultaneous application throughout the wide extent of our country, of such honest and intelligent means to such a pure and noble object, whereby every citizen shall be induced to throw into a common stock his moral as well as pecuniary contributions, will present a sublime spectacle, and show the mighty and irresistible power of the aggregated aids of ten millions of freemen in the sacred cause of humanity.

Resolved, That, to accomplish this object, the following PLAN be adopted.

I. Permanent Agencies shall be established, which shall embrace the whole U. States.

1. The first Agency shall include New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New York.

2. The second Agency shall include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

3. The third Agency shall include Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the territory of Michigan.

4. The fourth Agency shall include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the territory of Florida.

5. The fifth Agency shall include Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the territory of Arkansas. Each Agent to be confined to his allotted district.

II. It shall be the duty of these Agents—

1. To establish an efficient State or Territorial Society in each State and Territory.
2. To organize, in concert with the State and Territorial Societies, Auxiliary Societies in their several counties or towns.
3. To correspond with these Societies on the objects of the Institution, and to attend, as often as practicable, their meetings; giving them full information, and the aid of their advice whenever requested.
4. To further all proper applications from the people, by memorials or otherwise, to their Legislatures, or to Congress, inviting their aid and countenance.
5. To enlist the periodical press in the cause of the Society.
6. To attend the annual meetings of the State Legislatures, and of the general ecclesiastical bodies, and to diffuse among their members full and correct information of the objects and measures of the Society.
7. To visit, as far as may be, at least once a year, all the important points in his district.
8. To keep an office, in a central position, open to general admission, which shall be a depository of the publications of the Parent Society, and other useful information, and where books of subscription shall be lodged; the monies collected to be paid to the Parent, State, or Auxiliary Societies, respectively.
9. To induce, as far as possible, the Clergy of every name to take up collections for this Society, on or about the Fourth of July.
10. To extend the number of subscriptions on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, and of members for life of the Parent Society.
11. To keep an account of applicants for a passage to Liberia, stating their sex, age, occupation, and character.
12. To open subscriptions throughout his district in aid of the Colony; in accordance with the 8th resolution, making a statement thereof in a book to be kept for that purpose, including the name of each donor, the date of the subscription, and its amount. That to facilitate this object, and, as far as possible, afford an opportunity to every person in the United States, to contribute according to his means, he himself obtain and collect such subscriptions, and appoint agents to act under him, who shall regularly account to him, and through him to the Parent, State, or Auxiliary Societies, respectively.
13. To diffuse among the free people of colour a correct view of the object of this Society, especially by making them acquainted with the actual state of the Colony.
14. To act in correspondence with the State and Auxiliary Societies within his district.
15. To correspond regularly with the Parent Society, and communicate to them on the 1st day of each month his proceedings, including the measures taken by him, and his views in regard to the Institution; the Societies organized, with a list of their officers; the contributions made, specifying them in detail as stated above; the applicants for a passage to Liberia, with whatever else he may consider useful.
16. To devote his whole time to the concerns of the Institution, and comply with such other directions as, from time to time, may be given.

Resolved, That the foregoing plan be published, and a copy of it be transmitted to each of the State and Auxiliary Societies, stating the agent appointed, and earnestly inviting their co-operation in carrying it into effect.

Address

To the Females of the United States for the Schools of Liberia. I

[We are thankful for this truly eloquent appeal to the Ladies of the United States, from the pen of one of the most accomplished and virtuous and charitable of women. Such an appeal cannot fail to awaken the sensibilities and excite the efforts of a thousand female minds, and far distant be the day, when these sensibilities and these efforts shall fail to exert a powerful and salutary influence upon our countrymen.]

The time has arrived, for Africa, long suffering and silent, to lift up her voice. In the halls of Legislation, amid the shades of domestic privacy, by the hearth-stone, and at the cradle's foot, she is heard, supplicating justice, or imploring mercy. The time too, has arrived, when her plea is no longer in vain, charity prepares to restore her exiled children to her bosom, and as if in the zeal of this ministry she borrowed a feature even of redeeming love, decrees that through their poverty she should be made rich—by their stripes, healed.

Females of the United States! your country hath the honour of devising this magnificent system of benevolence. Out of it springs a duty for you to perform, as blessed as it is imperative. It is not enough that you give your *pity* to the slave; your *good wishes* to the enfranchised. By the religion of Jesus Christ—by the spirit of a free government—by a participation in the treasures of knowledge—and by the courtesy of a refined age—you are girded with a power not often accorded to the weakness of your sex. Go forth in this strength “giving the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness, and comforting those who mourn.”

For charities connected with the work of education, the sphere and the sympathies of woman seem to possess a native affinity—to her care the mind is committed, when it first emanates from the Creator. To guide its infant streams in pure and holy channels might be an angel's mission,—yet it is entrusted to her. It is her province to dispel the mist of ignorance—to extirpate the weeds of vice—to implant the germs of virtue—to nurture the fruits of heaven. Sisters of my na-

tive land! for gifts like these, Africa stretcheth forth her hands unto you.

Liberia is reclaimed from savage sway, and her soil made ready for the seeds of knowledge and of piety. From her, light and peace are to pervade a pagan continent, to "hush the sighing of the prisoner, and save the souls appointed unto death." Those whose names will hereafter rank among the founders of nations, have been her pioneers and her benefactors. Some of these, have stamped their devotion to her cause, with the seal of martyrdom. Not thus are you called to serve her. The path is sheltered in which you may walk, bearing to her the water of life, and the bread of heaven.

Mothers! are your children spared from the grave, to blossom in beauty and cheer your hearts with the promise of intellect and of wisdom? On the anniversary of their birth, bring as your thank offering, a gift for Africa, that bereaved mother, so long bowed down by a double mourning—for the dead—and for the living.

On the natal day of your country's freedom, while you recount to your sons the blessings of liberty, incite them to an alms for her who hath worn in solitude and in bitterness, the fetters of all nations. Prompt your daughters, your servants, every female within the circle of your influence, to work one evening in each week, and dedicate this produce of their skill, their industry, or their genius to the *Schools of Liberia*. Read to the loved group nightly assembled around your fire-side, of the sorrows and the hopes of Africa—and let your comment be the tear of sympathy—the prayer of faith. At the hour of repose, and the rising up of morn, when your infants bend the knee to their Father in Heaven, pour on their guileless lips the petition—*"Teach us to do good to Africa: teach Africa to forgive."* Neither deem such efforts hopeless, because they are humble; for thus to a clime deeply desolate—yet once illustrious, shall arise a fame which Carthage never knew, when the majesty of Rome trembled at her martial step upon the Alpine battlements:—a glory that Egypt never attained though she lifted *alone* the torch of science over a darkened globe, and saw Philosophy

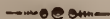
travel an awe-struck pilgrim to her temple. And when you go down into the vale of death, charge your offspring to persevere in these your labors of love, until in every hamlet of regenerated Africa, the school-house and the church-spire shall be seen in hallowed brotherhood, and the voice of the instructed child, and the hymn of the joyful saint, ascend in mingled melody to the throne of God. H.

Hartford, Conn.



Finley's Map of Africa.

Mr. Anthony Finley of Philadelphia, has recently published a beautiful Map of Africa, representing in a very accurate manner, all the latest and very interesting discoveries in African Geography. On this map the Colony of Liberia has a distinct place, and is laid down in coincidence with the actual surveys and descriptions of the late Mr. Ashmun. What adds greatly to the value of this map is, that Liberia, as also Egypt, and the Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, are not only embraced within the general view of Africa, but also delineated separately and distinctly on the same sheet in a more full and satisfactory manner. Altogether, this map is excellent: and while it does great credit to the talent and fidelity of Mr. Finley, it is afforded at a very reasonable price, and we hope will be purchased by all who have the means, and desire to become familiar with the features and character of the Geography of Africa. They cannot fail to rejoice that civilization and Christianity begin to take possession of a country, from which their benign and regenerating influences have been so long excluded.



African Natural History.

THE OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,

Is found in the interior parts of Africa, in Madagascar, and in some parts of the East Indies; but the Isle of Bornoe is the place where it chiefly abounds. It avoids mankind, and resides only in the most solitary deserts. As this animal is the largest

of all the ape kind, it also bears the nearest resemblance to the human form. Some of this species are said to exceed six feet in height. They are active, strong and intrepid. They live wholly on fruits, nuts, and other spontaneous productions of the warm countries which they inhabit.

Several of these animals have been brought to Europe; but having been taken very young, it is probable that the coolness of the climate both softens their fierceness, and obstructs their growth; and none have been seen in those parts of the world, which exceeded five feet in height. Dr. Tyson, a learned physician and naturalist, gives an accurate description of one of the species, which was brought from Angola into this country; and in order to give an idea of this extraordinary animal, we shall delineate it in the words of that gentleman:

“The body was entirely covered with hair, the colour of which was perfectly black, and the texture of it bore a greater resemblance to the human, than to that of the brute: that which grew upon the head and the chin, was considerably longer than the rest. The face was like that of a man, the forehead longer, and the head round: the upper and lower jaws were not so prominent as in monkeys, but flat like that of the human race: the ears and teeth had likewise a greater similitude to the man than the brute: the bending of the arms and legs was the same: and in the whole figure of the animal, an affinity might be traced. The face, hands, and soles of the feet, were without hair; and in the palms of the hands, it had similar lines to those of the human race. The internal conformation was equally similar, except that it had thirteen, instead of twelve ribs. In its passage to England, it had made many friends on board, towards whom it would show evident marks of tenderness, and used frequently to embrace them with the greatest affection. Monkeys of a lower species, it seemed to hold in absolute aversion, and would avoid that part of the vessel where they were confined. As soon as it was accustomed to the use of clothes, it became very fond of them, and would dress itself in part without any assistance, and carry the remainder to some of its friends, and make signs for them to complete the ornament. It would lie in a bed, place its head upon the pillow, and then pull up the bed-clothes to its

neck, in the same manner as human beings are accustomed to do." M. de Buffon says, that he saw one of these singular animals sit at table; wipe its mouth with a napkin after drinking; pour the wine into its glass; use a fork and spoon to carry the victuals to its mouth; put sugar into its cup; pour out the tea, and leave it to cool; and, in short, so exactly imitate human actions, that it was astonishing to see how completely instinctive sagacity was, in this creature, substituted for reason.

The following is from the Liberia Herald of the 6th of January.

STRANGE ARRIVAL.—Governor Mechlin has lately purchased from one of our citizens, who has just returned from the Congo country, an *Oorang Outang* of the female species. She is quite young, and is yet but a baby: has a great liking to her country people, and is rather shy of a person with clothes. She resembles the human person in many particulars; sits up and eats like a child, using her right hand very dexterously, and though but two or three weeks in the Colony, is now quite fond of many articles cooked for the table. Her face resembles that of an aged person, with a white beard; her body is covered with long strait black hair; and she walks at present on her hands and feet. The natives however inform us, that when full grown, they walk erect with a stick. One of our citizens, who has travelled considerably in the country, assures us, that two years ago, he saw one crabbing in Junk River, with a stick in his hand. He was about five feet high. As incredulous as we have ever been about this animal, our natives since the arrival of this one, have put our credulity to the highest stretch, from the incredible stories which they hand down from one generation to another: and our belief is, that many things, stated by travellers, have been gathered from the natives of the countries, through which they have travelled, and not from actual observation.*



Latest from Liberia.

Within a few days past, four vessels have arrived at the United States from Liberia; the ship *Carolinian* of Philadelphia, the brig *Volador* of Baltimore, the schooner *Zembuca* of Baltimore, and the brig *Reaper* of Salem. By these vessels despatches have been received, bearing

* We observe by the last number of the *Herald*, that this animal is dead.

dates, up to the 1st of February. The following extracts from the letters of Dr. Mechlin, will show the true state of the colony. In a private letter, the death of the lady and child of the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner, the Baptist missionary, is mentioned, and we cannot but express our heartfelt sympathy with the friends of the deceased and with the church with which Mrs. Skinner was connected and from the service of which in the christian cause among the unenlightened and degraded natives of Africa, she has been so early removed. We pray God to preserve the life of her husband and render him long a light and a blessing to the neglected and suffering people of Africa.

LIBERIA, Dec. 11, 1830.

DEAR SIR,

After a pleasant, though somewhat protracted voyage of 44 days, I have the pleasure to announce to you my safe arrival at this place with the emigrants under my charge: they have all been landed and are at present located at Monrovia, where they will remain until they have had the fever. This disposition of them was unavoidable, in consequence of part of the receptacle at Caldwell being so much out of repair as to be incapable of affording them a shelter from the weather, even had it been large enough to accommodate the whole number, which is not the case. 'Tis with regret that I announce the death of several of the children on their passage to this place. A day or two after we left Norfolk it was discovered that the measles were on board, and the deaths are chiefly owing to exposure to cold and moisture while the eruption was at its height. The enclosed list will give you an account of the number that embarked, with their ages, sex, occupation, &c. as well as the number of deaths that occurred on the voyage, with the diseases.—The attentions paid by Capt. Rugan to their comfort and accommodation were unremitted and very judicious, and such as called forth my warmest approbation; in fact, could cleanliness, ventilation and the most rigid observance of all the regulations of the best ordered hospital establishments, have prevented the access of disease we would have escaped.

I was much gratified on my arrival to find affairs in a more prosperous condition than my most sanguine anticipations had led me to expect; indeed the spirit of improvement appears to have pervaded all classes; upwards of twenty-five substantial stone and frame buildings have been erected in Monrovia and

several walls are now in progress, and I am credibly informed (for I have not had time to examine for myself) that our agricultural interests have advanced more during the present than any preceding year—in fact the people seem to be sensible that much may be effected by a little exertion and appear determined to use their utmost efforts to develop the resources of the country. You no doubt have received ere this an account of the formation of a company for the purpose of exploring the St. Paul's river. Nothing beyond the organization of that company has as yet been effected, but I have great hopes the work will be prosecuted with spirit.

Two of our citizens, Messrs. Francis Taylor and F. James, are on the eve of departure for the interior, on a trading and exploring expedition—they wish to penetrate as far as practicable in a Northeast direction. It is their intention, at present, to cross the range of mountains, immediately north of king Boatswains country, and endeavour if possible to open a communication with the nations beyond; they will probably be absent from the colony about 6 or 8 months, and from their activity, enterprise and intelligence, I anticipate the most interesting results. Mr. Taylor intends keeping a regular journal for publication, which I have no doubt will contain much interesting information concerning a country not hitherto visited by civilized man; they will be the bearers of a letter and present from me to king Boatswain, who has promised to aid them as far as his influence extends, and his town will be made the depot for such merchandise as they cannot readily take with them.

Our relations with the natives still continue to be of the most amicable kind, and our influence over them is rapidly extending. Applications have been made recently to receive under our protection several in our vicinity—a head man named Far Gay, originally from Gallinas, but who has been residing in our vicinity for some time, has placed himself with his people under our protection, surrendering all authority over them to the Colonial Government. Prince Will and King Tom of Junk, wish to make a similar arrangement, but not exactly on the same terms. The sea coast you are aware already belongs to us; they now wish us to purchase the interior from them, (which can be effected at a moderate price) and assume the internal govern-

ment of the country, this they are anxious to effect, to secure themselves from being molested by King Boatswain, (who is at present and has been for some time at war with the tribes at little Bassa,) being perfectly aware that all who belong to the Colony or claim its protection, never have, and never will be molested by him or any of his people—I think it advisable that their request should be acceded to; otherwise we might lose the influence we now possess, and want of power to protect them, would no doubt be assigned as a reason for our refusal. At present, the natives in our vicinity deem it no small privilege, to be permitted to call themselves Americans.

The affair with the Spanish slaver at little Bassa, concerning which, the Board received such gloomy accounts, instead of proving injurious, has on the contrary, been very beneficial to the Colony; the natives respect us more highly in consequence of the spirited manner in which it was conducted, and the slavers have not only permitted our small vessels to pass unmolested, but appear to stand in greater awe of us than ever; indeed I think I may safely promise that the slave trade shall not in future be prosecuted any where in the vicinity of this settlement.

Our public schools continue much in the same state as when I departed for the United States, but the Colonists seem to be more alive to the importance of education, and I have no doubt will cheerfully afford every assistance in their power towards rendering the regulations lately adopted by the Board as efficient as possible. By the next opportunity I am in hopes to be enabled to give you more detailed as well as satisfactory accounts, as it is probable by that time the new system will be in complete operation.

Although still labouring under the effects of a short but severe bilious attack, and pressed for time, in consequence of the early departure of the Carolinian, I cannot close this despatch without expressing my warmest approbation, of the able manner in which the Colonial affairs have been conducted by the present Vice Agent, Mr. A. D. Williams. During my absence every thing appears to have gone on with the greatest regularity; and the most rigid economy, consistent with public welfare, has been observed—indeed, under all circumstances, and in

every situation, I think him entitled to your unlimited confidence.

Of the pecuniary affairs of the Agency, I can say but little. I found the treasury nearly empty, the store destitute of provisions or goods to purchase them, and a debt of about eight or nine hundred dollars incurred since my departure for America—a part of this I may possibly have to draw for, though at a distant period, perhaps not at all. With this you will doubtless receive drafts, accompanied by letters of advice—one for sixteen hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-one cents, in favour of Charles Rugan, Esq. in accordance with a contract made between Elliot Cresson and Charles Rugan, Esqs. of Philadelphia; also one of two hundred dollars, in favour of John B. Russwurm, on account of salary; these, with the exception of some for salaries of no great amount, will be all the demands made on your treasury for many months.

With the highest respect,

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

TO REV. R. R. GURLEY, &c. &c. &c.

LIBERIA, Jan. 22, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—'Tis with pleasure I announce to you the safe arrival of the Brig Volador, after a voyage of 39 days, with all her passengers, 83 in number, in good health. I think from the appearance of these people they will prove an acquisition to our Colony. They have all been landed with their effects, and with few exceptions sent to Caldwell, where they will be placed under the medical superintendence of Dr. Todsén, until they have in a measure become acclimated, when a portion of them will be located at Millsburg. I think it probable that most of them will have the fever very slightly, as they came from the lower parts of Virginia and North Carolina; the experience of former emigrations, having demonstrated that the disease of the country affects such in a slighter degree than those from the Northern, or from the mountainous parts of the Southern States. They will also have the advantage of medical attendance, which the emigrants per the Montgomery, did not enjoy.

By the Volador, I received sundry articles for the use of the Agency, such as trade, goods, &c. These, although judiciously selected, were not in sufficient quantity to subsist the emigrants, for the stipulated term of six months; the amount of Invoice, instead of \$465 73, should have been, \$996, which would be \$12 for each emigrant—this you may remember was the sum estimated as necessary for the subsistence of each person. This deficiency, will I fear, reduce me to the disagreeable necessity of drawing on your treasury, should I not receive an additional supply of goods before the present stock is exhausted—the merchandise I brought with me, being intended and barely sufficient for defraying the expenses of subsisting the emigrants, per Carolinian, and building a receptacle at Millsburg—in addition to which, I have to erect a saw-mill, and pay off some debts that have been incurred, for the current expenses of the Agency, during my absence, and which for want of funds, have remained unliquidated.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of sundry communications on various subjects from the Board, to some of which I avail myself of the present opportunity to reply. It will be impossible for me at present, to notice the projected charter of incorporation, for the St. Paul's River Navigation Company, as I have not had time to institute the inquiries necessary, to enable me to give the Board such information as they require; the illness of Dr. Humphries, and that of the emigrants who arrived with him, have confined me so closely, and so multiplied my duties, that I have but little time for any thing else; but as soon as the situation of these people will authorize my absenting myself, I shall visit Millsburg, for the purpose of selecting a site for a saw-mill, and ascertaining as far as is practicable, the feasibility of the plan proposed for improving the navigation of the river—the result of this examination shall be communicated by the earliest opportunity.

On the 5th inst. I exposed at public sale, on a credit of 3, 6 and 9 months, some of the lots in Monrovia, situated on the margin of the river—the result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and will place at my disposal, for the purposes of education, a much greater sum than I anticipated, and will enable me at once, to carry into operation, the school system au-

thorized by the Board. Enclosed you will receive a copy of an act for the support of schools, passed by the Agent and Council on the 1st inst.—although from my previous habits and education, I am necessarily in a great measure ignorant of the science of Legislation, yet I trust the enclosed will meet the approbation of the Board, and prove in every respect sufficient to attain the objects contemplated by its enactment—should there be any alterations or amendments that suggest themselves to you, I would thank you to point them out.

The request of the Board that I should discourage the sale of ardent spirits in the Colony, shall receive my earliest and most serious consideration.

Your address to the Colonists will appear in our next number of the Herald; in the present number, the school regulations adopted by the Board, are inserted, as well as the act for the support of schools, passed by the Agent and Council on the 1st inst.—I have also ordered a number of copies of this act to be struck off for distribution among the Colonists—they will, I think, cheerfully submit to moderate taxation, provided the sums thus raised, are expended in the Colony. I have fixed the rate in the present instance, at 50 cents in the hundred dollars. The school houses will be commenced immediately, and I hope be completed by the middle of April. Directors of schools have been appointed agreeably to the resolutions of the Board, as well as teachers for Monrovia and Caldwell. Enclosed is also a list of assessors and collectors appointed by the Agent and Council, in accordance with the act of 1st of January: these will immediately enter upon the discharge of their official duties, and I believe are as well calculated to fill the different stations assigned to them, as any we could have selected.

The Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Shipherd and others, will have great influence. At present, all, but more especially those, whose example has the greatest weight and influence, express themselves perfectly satisfied with the existing state of affairs, and are highly gratified at the result of the late application to the Board. They appear to be convinced of the necessity of a controlling power being vested in some one residing in the Colony, to prevent the designing and ambitious, from fomenting disturbances, which could only end

in its destruction. The report above referred to, has I think, set the matter at rest, and you will not in future be troubled with petitions on this subject.

The substitution of an anchorage for a tonnage duty has had the effect of greatly increasing our commerce; vessels that used formerly to pass on to the leeward coast, now generally anchor in our harbour and do business to a considerable amount, the port charges being so moderate that there is not the slightest hesitation in paying them. I beg leave to refer you to the last number of the Herald for sundry regulations which I have recently drawn up for the government of our port, and with the execution of which the port officer is entrusted: they were much needed and ought to have been attended to before this.

Since my return, I have examined the accounts of our Factory at Grand Bassa and find that instead of its being a source of profit to the Agency, it has uniformly brought us in debt; the amount purchased by our Factor not being sufficient to defray the expenses. I have in consequence determined to remove the factory and permit one of the colonists to occupy it in the name of the agency, as it would be very prejudicial to our interests to let the natives know we had withdrawn, and would render our occupying it at any future period both troublesome and expensive. I am convinced a more profitable trade is to be effected by loading our schooner with a proper assortment of goods, and sending her down the coast, than by all the factories we could establish. The vessel we now have is too small to carry a sufficient cargo; had we one of 50 to 60 tons burthen, drawing about 6 feet water when laden, much more might be accomplished; the draught of water is important, for if she draws more than 6 feet there will be considerable difficulty in passing our bar. Should the Board conclude to buy such a vessel let her be built on the model of our Chesapeake Bay boats, copper fastened, coppered to the bends, and well found in spars, sails and rigging; such a vessel might be purchased for \$600 to \$1000; I have known schooners much larger, nearly new and very fast sailers, sell for only \$1,500.

In my communication per Carolinian, I mentioned that the kings and head men at Junk are very anxious for us to purchase their territory and take them under our protection; nothing as

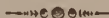
yet has been done in that business: nor can I think of attempting it, as my means are too limited to admit of the necessary expenditure. I have therefore concluded to let the matter rest until I receive some orders directing me what course to pursue.

The deaths among the Carolinian's emigrants have been more numerous than I anticipated, and have occurred chiefly in those families from the mountainous parts of Virginia.* The survivors are without exception doing well and will ere long resume their ordinary avocations. I would have given you a more full communication had my time, in consequence of the ill health of Dr. Humphries, not been fully occupied in attending the sick; and the vessel that conveys this, sails at so short a notice that I could not possibly enter more into details.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

To REV. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN.



Liberia Herald.

We have received the numbers of this paper for January and February. The Marine List shows that the commerce of the Colony is rapidly increasing. Several of the numbers of this paper previous to those first mentioned, have not yet arrived at our office. The Herald for February contains the following letter.

“RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1830.

To the Colonists of Liberia:

DEAR FRIENDS: The Ladies of the Female Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester, feeling deeply impressed with the great importance of Education in *all* communities, and particularly among friends, are extremely anxious that in the infant state of your Colony, your daughters should possess the advantages for obtaining it: it is the *Females* who will exert an influence over the rising generation; by *them* the first sentiments and feelings are implanted; therefore the future happiness and prosperity of your country, is intimately connected with *their* improvement; besides *this*, Education will most effectually tend to preserve to you, your civil rights and liberties as a Colony.

“We have for some time, been endeavouring to make arrangements to establish a female free school at Monrovia, but we find that it will not be in our power to do so, without your aid; we can send you a Lady fully

* An enclosed statement mentions twenty deaths as having occurred out of the 107 who embarked in the Carolinian.

qualified for a Teacher, support her, and defray all other necessary expenses, provided you build a school house, and we now address you for the purpose of inquiring whether you *can* do this; if not, can you rent a room? or build a temporary place, that your children may be receiving instruction, while your means are increasing? and at some future time, we will endeavour to assist you in the erection of a more permanent building; we wish you to reply immediately, and say what you are willing to do, as we feel that no time should be lost in commencing so important an undertaking. Hoping that *you* will feel *sensible* of its importance, we are your sincere friends and well wishers.

"The Ladies of the Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester,
by their Secretary,

ISABELLA G. WEAVER."

The following is extracted from the Editorial remarks in the same paper.

"This number closes the first volume of the Liberia Herald. We entered on our work with diffidence, having had some little experience, by the way, previously. We did not promise much, we could not, surrounded by pagan nations, at a distance from literary friends, from even competent mechanical assistance. Under these discouragements the Herald has been published for the past twelve months, and we should have desponded on our way had we not been cheered, now and then, by a few lines of encouragement from friends and contemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic. They knew a few of the difficulties at the commencement of every new publication, even among them; and they hesitated not, to uphold our feeble hands, and for this labour of love, we think them entitled to the gratitude of every Liberian. We conceive all plans, ever put into operation to promote knowledge and civilization, incomplete without this great Archimedean lever, the press, under due and limited restraint.

"It is with much pleasure, we have witnessed the daily spread of the cause of Colonization. Our brethren of color also begin to view it, in a more favorable light, and though a few of them, misled themselves, have endeavoured to mislead the more ignorant to Canada, how have they succeeded? Do not the Resolutions of the Legislature of Upper Canada, speak volumes? Are they not viewed as intruders? Will not the arbitrary laws, or rather prejudices which have been raised in Ohio, be planted, and matured in Canada? It requires no prophetic eye to foretell that to them and their posterity, there is no abiding place on the other side of the Atlantic. Canada will hardly afford them a temporary shelter against the bleak winds of a winter. Before God, we know of no other home for the man of color, of republican principles, than Africa. Has he no ambition? Is he dead to every thing noble? Is he contented with his condition? Let him remain in America: Let him who might here be an honor to society,—remain a sojourner in a land where it is impossi-

ble to be otherwise. His spirit is extinct, and his friends may as well bury him now.

"In this our closing address, to our readers, we feel a freedom, which we have not for some months, and their patience must be extended, should the article appear unnecessarily long.

"The changes which have taken place in the Colony during the publication of the Herald, are perhaps among those most worthy of notice.—Every thing has improved—our agriculture, our commerce have each shared in the blessing. Monrovia has almost assumed a new garb, and should things continue to prosper as they have, our town will certainly present the most desirable residence to a stranger, of any on the Coast of Africa. In Monrovia alone, the number of comfortable stone and wooden dwellings erected during the year has been upwards of fifty-five—and if we take into consideration, that Caldwell, Millsburg, and the recaptured towns have shared equally in this prosperity, we have abundant reasons to be thankful for the showers of mercy, which have been extended to our infant Colony. Our commerce is daily extending, and we believe the day is not far distant, when our port will be the emporium of the Western Coast of Africa.

"But the object which we consider of most vital importance to the future prosperity of the Colony, is Education. The subject has long lain dormant, but the late resolutions of the Board of Managers, and the fixed determination of our Executive to carry them into effect, give us every reason to hope that a complete free school system is about being put into operation."



Intelligence.

FORMATION OF AUXILIARY STATE SOCIETIES.—The State Society in Maryland, has just been revived and reorganized. The friends of the Colonization Society in Baltimore, are engaging with spirit and energy in efforts to promote the great objects of our Institution. The Maryland Society, has published an interesting address to the citizens of that State, and Dr. Eli Ayres, has been appointed General Agent, to establish County Societies, and collect funds in aid of its design.

The following is a list of the Officers:—George Hoffman, 1st *President*.

Thomas Ellicott, 2d *President*. | N. Brice, 3d *President*.

Vice-Presidents—Alex. Nesbit, Dr. Thos. E. Bond, Nathaniel Williams.

John Hoffman, *Treasurer*. | James Howard of J. E. *Secretary*.

Managers—Moses Sheppard, Peter Hoffman, Gen. Wm. M'Donald, Alexander Fridge, Dr. Samuel Baker, Peter Neff, Charles Howard of J. E. Solomon Etting, John J. Harrod, John Gibson, Edward J. Coale, John H. B. Latrobe.

Executive Committee—Solomon Etting, Moses Sheppard, Charles Howard of J. E.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of gentlemen from different parts of the Commonwealth friendly to the objects of the American Colonization Society, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Boston, on the 10th of February, for the purpose of forming a State Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Col. Society. The Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP was chosen Chairman, and WILLIAM J. HUBBARD Secretary. Mr. George A. Tufts of Dudley made a statement of facts in regard to the design and operations of the American Colonization Society. After interesting addresses from Messrs. Stephen C. Phillips and Henry A. S. Dearborn, it was

Resolved, That this meeting contemplate with lively interest the success of the American Colonization Society in establishing a colony of free blacks on the coast of Africa, and do consider the objects proposed by the Society as deserving the liberal support of all classes in the community.

On motion of Mr. Benj. F. Varnum, seconded by Mr. Ira Barton, of Oxford, the latter of whom set forth at some length several considerations which induced him to favor the cause of Colonization;

Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to form a Society, to be called the Massachusetts Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Varnum then submitted a Constitution, which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers, viz:—

Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, H. A. S. Dearborn, Wm. B. Calhoun, Isaac C. Bates, Rev. Daniel Sharp, Alexander H. Evcret, Rev. Wilbur Fisk, Theodore Sedgwick, Benj. F. Varnum, John A. Parker, Stephen C. Phillips, James H. Duncan.

Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, of Boston, *Secretary*.

Isaac Mansfield, of Boston, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

Rev. Ebenezer Burgess of Dedham, Josiah Robbins of Plymouth, Samuel T. Armstrong of Boston, John W. Lincoln of Worcester, Rev. Alonzo Potter of Boston, Rev. Ezra S. Gannet of Boston, Eliphalet Williams of Northampton, Moses Grant of Boston, Rev. Charles Train of Framingham, Charles Tappan of Boston, George Hull of Sandisfield, Professor S. M. Worcester of Amherst College, George A. Tufts of Dudley, Dr. John S. Butler of Worcester, Thomas A. Greene of New Bedford, Patrick Boies of Granville, Ira Barton of Oxford, Nathaniel R. Cobb of Boston, William B. Reynolds of Boston, Charles Stoddard of Boston.

On motion of Rev. Charles Train of Framingham, seconded by Benj. C. Perkins of Becket,

Resolved, That the clergy of all the Religious denominations in this Commonwealth be respectfully requested to present the interests of the American Colonization Society to their respective congregations on the 4th of July next, or on the preceding or following Sunday, and to solicit contributions in its behalf.

A NEW PLAN FOR JULY FOURTH, 1831.—In a recent number of the American Sunday School Magazine, it is proposed that all the Sabbath school scholars in the United States, should meet, in their respective towns, on the fourth of July, 1831, and publicly commemorate the *fiftieth* anniversary of the establishment of Sunday schools, and the fifty-fifth of American Independence. This I consider to be a very happy suggestion, and I hope it will be universally adopted. I have one additional hint to make, and that is—that the condition of the *coloured population* in our country should be faithfully described to them, and that they should be invited to contribute to the funds of the American Colonization Society. If each scholar would give one cent, *six thousand* dollars at least would be contributed; a sufficient sum to pay for the transportation of *five or six hundred* negro children to Africa. Shall not the plan be every where adopted? Who can estimate the amount of good which would be accomplished? What subject more suitable to the occasion or to the auditors?—*Boston Recorder*.

A PLAN TO RAISE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A friend of the American Colonization Society, in Lexington, in moderate circumstances, has pledged himself to pay \$500 to the Treasurer of the Society; to be paid in ten years, in regular annual instalments of \$50 each; and he proposes to unite with ninety-nine other friends of the Society, in different parts of the United States, who are willing to pledge the same amount, in order to raise the sum of \$50,000, to aid the Board of Managers in their benevolent enterprise of African Colonization. In pursuance of this plan, he has sent on to the Treasurer \$50 for this year. Any person willing to unite in the above scheme, will please to signify their intention by forwarding the first instalment of \$50 to the Rev. Orramel S. Hinckley, Lexington, Ky. or Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, Washington city, without delay. "What thou doest do quickly." "Delays are dangerous."

It is with pleasure, that we see much evidence of the increasing interest felt in the objects and success of the Colonization Society. When the bearings of this Society, and the collateral blessings, that must necessarily result from its successful operations, are properly considered, we feel confident in saying that no Society in our land, not directly religious, presents stronger claims for the support and aid of the philanthropist, the patriot and the christian.

The object of this Society is to establish a *colony of free blacks* on the coast of Africa, to which all that are now free or may hereafter be liberated in our country may with their own consent be transferred. The colony is begun and is in a flourishing condition. It consists of about 2,000 free persons of colour. They have their own laws, courts of justice, officers, schools, and churches, &c. They enjoy and exercise all the rights of freemen. They hold property, pursue trade, commerce, agriculture, and the mechanical arts. They have a printing press and a weekly paper.

In the United States there are about 300,000 persons of colour nominally free. Many of these, and many slaves, liberated on condition of going to Africa, are anxious to get to the colony of Liberia.

At the rate of \$20 each for transportation, \$50,000 would plant *twenty-five hundred* persons of colour in that rising colony of freemen.—*Western Luminary*.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.—In the House of Representatives of this State, Mr. Brawner submitted a few days since, the following resolutions and order, which were severally read and adopted.

Resolved, That the increased proportion of the free people of colour in this State, to the white population; the evils growing out of their connection and unrestrained association with the slaves, their habits and manner of obtaining a subsistence, and their withdrawing a large portion of employment from the labouring class of the white population, are subjects of momentous and grave consideration to the good people of this State.

Resolved, That as philanthropists and lovers of freedom, we deplore the existence of slavery amongst us, and would use our utmost exertions to ameliorate its condition, yet we consider the unrestricted power of manumission as fraught with ultimate evils of a more dangerous tendency than the circumstance of slavery alone, and that any act, having for its object the mitigation of these joint evils, not inconsistent with other paramount considerations, would be worthy the attention and deliberation of the representatives of a free, liberal-minded and enlightened people.

Resolved, That we consider the colonization of free people of colour in Africa as the commencement of a system, by which, if judicious encouragement be afforded, these evils may be measurably diminished, so that in process of time, the relative proportion of the black to the white population, will hardly be matter for serious or unpleasant consideration.

Ordered, therefore, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to report a bill, based as nearly as may be, upon the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions, and report the same to the consideration of this house.

In pursuance whereof the speaker appointed Messrs. Brawner, Hawkins, Merrick, Bell and M'Hahon, the Committee.

POSTSCRIPT.

Despatches have just reached us by the *Liberia*, and we regret to learn that the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner died on board that vessel, on his return to the United States, on the 1st instant. Dr. Humphries, we are pained to say, died at Monrovia, of a pulmonary affection, on the 22d of February. Some additional deaths, all of them from our mountainous country, had occurred among those who sailed in the *Carolinian*—none among those by the *Volador*. The latter were at Caldwell, under the care of Dr. Todsén. We rejoice to know that the health of the Colonial Agent is better, and that Dr. Todsén is well.



Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 19th January, to 18th March, 1831.

Gabriel P. Disosway, of New York, as follows:—

Collection in Methodist Episcopal Church, Somers and Peekskill, New York, by Rev. Nicholas White, \$14		
in St. Peter's church, (Episcopal) Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Rev. J. Chapman, 12		
North Congr. Society, Stockbridge, Mass. 3		
in Methodist Episcopal Church, Shelburne and Waybridge, Vt. Rev. T. Spicer,	5	68
Cash by Mr Disosway,	32	— 35
by Rev Samuel Bell, Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, Newcastle county, Delaware,		7 50
by Pres. con. at Greenwich, Cumberland co. N. J. Rev. S. Laurence, per Hon. T. Hughes,		5
by Rev. C. Southworth, Canton, O. per L. B. Rev. Asa Cummings, Portland, Maine, as follows:		1
Minot Colon. Society, by Wm. Ladd, \$10		
in Congregational Society, Otisfield, counterfeited note formerly reported, 2	12	76
by Rev. Jos. M. Brewster, Peru, Massachusetts, at Mount Horeb, Presbyterian church, Fayette county, Kentucky, Rev. D. Castleman,		4
by Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of Baltimore, Md. in Reformed Pres. church, Bethel, Illinois, Rev. I. Wylie, pastor, per Hon. E. K. Kane,	41	53
Timothy Alden, President of Alleghany College, viz: at Collomsburg, Pennsylvania, \$2 48		
at Kenneyantville, do	2	12
at Vernon, do	1	03
Kenneyant & Aldinia, do	2	12
E. H. Purdy, proprietor of the grand Menagerie, when passing through the country,	5	— 12 75
in the Reformed Dutch church of North and South Hampton, Penn. by Rev. A. O. Halsey,		5 50
by Rev. R. Hurry, Greensburg, Pennsylvania, per Hon. Mr. Coulter,		12

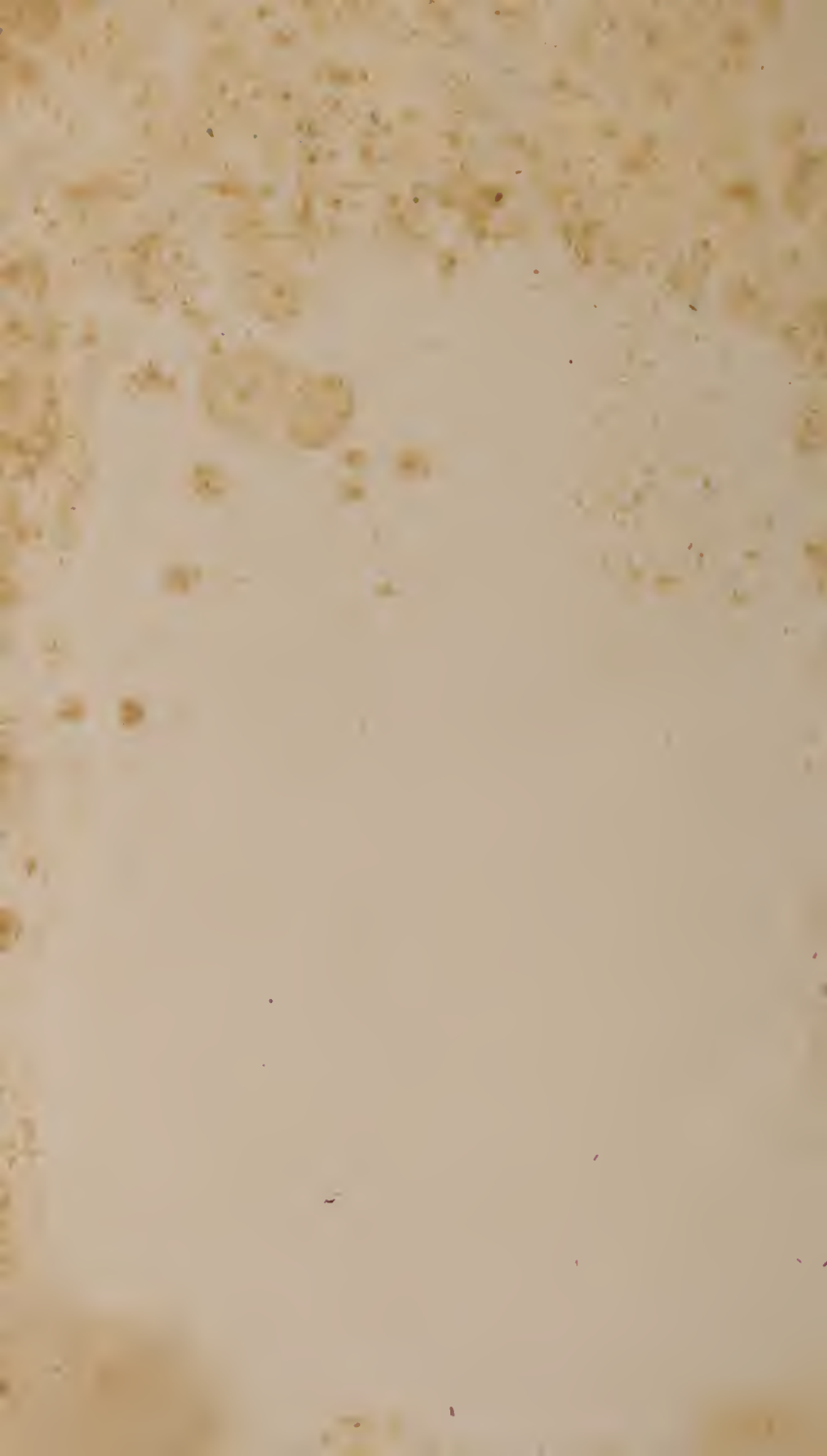
Carried forward, \$157 04

Brought forward, \$157 04

Collections by R. S. Finley, Agent, as follows:—

at Buffalo, New York,	\$9 80	
do do of Mr. Bull,	50	
of Mr. Baldwin, of Baldwinsville,	3	
at Cleaveland,	10 56	
of John Biddle, of Springfield,	50	
of Clem. Davidson, on account of Brooklyn Colonization Soc'y.	30	
of John Morrison, of New York,	20	
a lady near Fishkill landing, N. Y. per Rev. W. Hyer,	10	
M. Allen, Tr. N. Y. City Col. Soc.	250	— 334 36
Amount of little forfeitures accruing among the Grand Jury, Morristown, N. J. by P. A. Johnson, \$3		
P. A. Johnson, for the last year's "Repository,"	2	— 5
Thom as H. Phillman, Esq. of Lexington, Keny. per O. S. Hinckley, his first payment on the plan to raise fifty thousand dollars in ten years, by uniting with ninety-nine others, each to pay fifty dollars annually,		50
Colonization Society, Cambridge, Md. per Samuel McArthur, Esq. Treasurer, of which, ten dollars are for the purpose of making good the sum necessary to constitute the Rev. Alexander Bullion, D. D. and the Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, life-members, (\$50 having been paid)		15
Col. Society, Alleghany co. Md. as follows:—		
balance of collection at Old Town, \$	70	
from Frostburg, Allegany co. Md.	1 95	— 2 65
Rev. Robert W. James, of Bradleyville, South Carolina,		30
from Mr. S. Rembert, of Elbert county, Georgia,		10
Con. by a few individuals, by C. Kellog, P. M. Clarendon,		2
Several ladies of the congregation of Rev. Ethan Osbourn, Fairfield, N. J. to assist in building a Pres. ch. in Liberia,		10
Right Rev. Bishop Croes, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, his annual subscription, per Hon. J. F. Randolph,		3
Ladies of the Independent Presbyterian church, Savannah, to constitute their pastor, the Rev. D. Baker, a life-member, per Miss Ann A. Coe,		40
Rev. R. W. James, of Bradleyville, South Carolina, a marriage fee, appropriated to the Institution,		20
Colonization Society, Kingsport, Tennessee, per James Lynn, Esq. by the hands of the Hon. John Blair,		10
Donation from L. D. Brewster, of Mount Pleasant, Tenn.		10
Dr. Somerville, of Essex co. Va. per Hon. C. F. Mercer,		14
Sales of articles given by ladies of Jefferson co. Va. \$6 17		
4 pairs of stockings, by 2 ladies of Alexandria, 1 84		— 8 01
Rev. Orin Fowler, of Plainfield, Conn. to constitute him a life-member, and to be considered his first annual payment, and half of his second,		30
from a lady in West River, per Galloway Chester, Esq.		100
Donation by Jacob Thompson, of Marshborough, New Jersey, per Rev. J. N. Candee, of Belvidere, N. Jersey,		5
For the Presbyterian church at Liberia, this mite is intended by one who is sorry she cannot aid more liberally,		12 50
Rev. C. Vallandingen, by Hon J. Thompson, N. Lisbon, O.		2 56

\$871 12

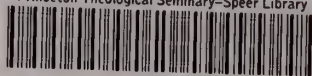


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